

FRENCH FORCED FROM POSITIONS BY GERMAN DRIVE

They Are Compelled to Yield Along Bethincourt-Cumieres Road.

ALSO FORCED TO RETIRE FROM THIAUMONT WOOD

Crown Prince Throwing Large Masses of Fresh Troops Into Battle.

ARTILLERY FIRE IS HEAVY

Attackers Celebrate 100th Day of Conflict by Achieving Important Gains.

French positions on a front of approximately two miles, extending from the southern edge of Le Mort Homme to the Cumieres village, northwest of Verdun, have been captured by the Germans, according to the latest official communication from Berlin. In addition, the Germans again have pressed forward in the Thiaumont wood, northeast of Verdun, and added to their line in the eastern part of it. These gains, made during the vicious fighting of Monday, have been in part admitted by Paris, which has reported the loss of 300 meters of advanced trenches northwest of Cumieres and the retirement from similar positions to the south of the road between Bethincourt and Cumieres. Berlin says the Germans captured 1,313 prisoners, including several staff officers.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT STILL IN PROGRESS

Around Le Mort Homme and Cumieres a violent bombardment is still in progress, but there has been a diminution in the intensity of the fire of the big guns northeast of Verdun. Since the fighting of Monday there apparently have been no infantry attacks anywhere on either side of the Meuse.

The Austrians have begun another attack against the Italians in the Posina region of Italy, southwest of Posina, and farther north, along the upper reaches of the Astio River, on the Austro-Italian border. South of Posina the Austrians prepared for their offensive with a bombardment, but, according to Rome, the Italians, after a desperate struggle against the Austrian infantry, retained their positions. In the Lagarina Valley, on the Fiesch sector, and in the Sarnon Valley, at Ospedaletto, the Austrians are heavily bombarding the Italian positions.

On the Russian front the Germans essayed an offensive northeast of Augustinof, but were driven back to their trenches by the Russians.

The Austrians in Galicia met with a momentary success near Gliok, driving the Russians from a position and capturing it. The Russians, however, in a counterattack recaptured the post. Near Bouchach, the Austrians attempted an offensive, but it was put down by the Russian fire.

SITUATION IS UNCHANGED, ACCORDING TO RUSSIANS

On their front in Asiatic Turkey the Russians report the situation unchanged. Constantinople says that near Felelie, in the Kut-el-Amara region, the Turks silenced two British guns and took prisoners in a surprise attack. The Germans are with the Bulgarians in the advance into Greek Macedonia. The invasion, according to Berlin, was made as a protection against a surprise attack which the entente allies were planning.

The total subscriptions to the recent Austro-Hungarian war loan are said to have reached 6,000,000,000 crowns. Germany is soon going to ask for a war credit of 12,000,000,000 marks, according to a Berlin newspaper.

MASSSES OF FRESH TROOPS ARE THROWN INTO BATTLE

LONDON, May 30.—With the aid of 20,000 fresh troops, the crown prince celebrated the one hundredth day of the battle of Verdun today with an attack on the French line. The French line was broken at the hill and Cumieres village, on the west of the Meuse, has been thrown back beyond the Bethincourt highway, which runs between the deep valley and the hill. The capture of the French positions, which followed a night attack, means that the Germans are enabled to straighten out their slowly advancing line and prevent any flanking action against their positions at Cumieres village and on Dead Man's Hill. It also, apparently, establishes the German control of the Corbeaux and Cumieres roads, which the Germans have employed as their rallying ground, for the Berlin official report claims that the captured positions are already organized.

In addition to this valuable territorial gain, the Germans also captured 1,313 men and several staff officers. To complete the day's victory the crown prince advanced somewhat in the Thiaumont wood, on the opposite bank of the Meuse.

The French admit a retirement on the west, but claim that all attacks of the German in other sections were driven back with heavy losses.

Both sides comment on the exceedingly violent character of the artillery fire, the bombardment continuing all night and all to-day.

CLAIM CAPTURE OF POSITIONS ALONG ENTIRE FRONT

BERLIN, May 30 (via London).—The capture of French positions along the entire front between the southern ridge of Dead Man's Hill and the village of Cumieres, south of the Corbeaux, on the opposite bank of the Meuse.

Anonymous Tribute



Statue of George Washington unveiled recently at West Point. The donor was described only as a "patriotic citizen, a veteran of the Civil War."

EITHER TUCKER OR GLASS MAY OPPOSE SWANSON

Movement, Developed at Washington, Likely to Lead to Another Intraparty Fight.

SHORT TIME IN WHICH TO ACT

Local Political Authorities Inclined to Believe Senatorial Contest Will Develop Before Friday, Which Is Last Day to File Notice.

Hard on the heels of the peace conference which patched up the party quarrel that grew out of the Glass-James contest came yesterday from several sources the interesting report that another intraparty fight is brewing—that a determined movement has been launched to bring out a candidate to oppose Senator Claude A. Swanson for the United States Senate.

The State Capitol and other political gathering places were all but deserted yesterday on account of the Memorial Day festivities, and local confirmation of the report was difficult to obtain.

The few political authorities that could be reached discussed the suggestion with interest. Several were disposed to regard as extremely likely the announcement of a senatorial contest between now and next Friday—the last day upon which aspirants may file notice of candidacy.

ST. GEORGE TUCKER MAY ENTER RACE

According to the most reliable information obtainable, Senator Swanson may be opposed by Harry St. George Tucker, of Lexington, who ran against William Hodges Mann in the gubernatorial election of 1909. Efforts to reach Mr. Tucker at his home last night were unsuccessful.

The other possibility is Representative Carter Glass of Lynchburg, whose stirring, but unsuccessful, race for the Senate in 1911 is still recent political history. It has been the general belief of political men for a long time that Mr. Glass has never abandoned his ambition to go to the Senate, and while other honors have crowded on him since the memorable fight of 1911 and a Cabinet portfolio is predicted for him, some of the friends of the Lynchburg man believe he could be induced to make another try if prospects were sufficiently encouraging.

MR. GLASS IS SILENT

Efforts were made last winter to commit Mr. Glass to make the race. At that time he indicated to friends that he would not be a candidate on account of his poor health, and because of the time and attention he would have to give to the rural credits legislation in Congress. There followed sporadic efforts to draw Mr. Tucker or Governor Stuart into the contest, but these were unsuccessful. The matter was then permitted to rest. Senator Swanson looked after his fences, and the impression grew that the junior Senator would be renominated with out opposition.

Mr. Glass, when seen in Washington yesterday, preferred to make no statement either with respect to the possibility of becoming a candidate himself or with regard to the possible candidacy of some one else.

MOVEMENT LAUNCHED ON LAST SATURDAY

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—It developed today that the movement to bring an opposing candidate to Senator Swanson took form last Saturday. Mr. Tucker came to Washington to make an address before the League to Enforce Peace. He saw Mr. Glass, and urged him to announce his candidacy for the Senate, saying the contest over national commitments between the Lynchburg Congressman and Rorer A. James had brought out the fact that Mr. Glass possesses enormous strength with the rank and file of the people. That day Mr. James withdrew as a candidate for national commitments, and it was announced (Continued on Thirteenth Page.)

CONFEDERATE DEAD HONORED BY CITY

Fiftieth Memorial Day Is Fittingly Observed at Hollywood Cemetery.

REV. W. D. POWERS SPEAKS STRIKES REAR OF HIS CAR

Overcast Skies Do Not Prevent Great Crowds Cheering Thin Gray Line.

For the fiftieth time since the remnant of Lee's army lay down its arms at Appomattox and the cause of the South became but a cherished memory, the city yesterday suspended business while its people paid the accustomed tribute to the 15,000 Confederate soldiers who sleep beneath the green sward of Hollywood Cemetery.

Over the soldiers' section in Richmond's beautiful "city of the dead," where earlier in the day loving hands had banked flowers and placed the Stars and Bars of the Confederacy, the three military organizations of the city fired the soldiers' salute in testimony of the sacred regard in which those who fought and died for the Lost Cause are held by those who succeed them as guardians of the State.

Surrounded on the speakers' stand by a few of the survivors of that terrible struggle for Southern independence and speaking to an audience composed largely of another generation, the orator of the day, Rev. W. Dudley Powers, paid high tribute to the manhood and the womanhood of the Confederacy, and pointed to the beauty and strength of their life and character as a priceless heritage to those who come after them.

THREATENING WEATHER DOESN'T DETER CROWD

In culmination of the touching sentiment that has kept alive the memorial exercises for all these years, the grand children of the Confederacy, consisting of small girls descended from those who followed the fortunes of Lee and Jackson, marched by the speakers' stand and out to the monument, where they placed a wreath of red climbers, daisies and cedar upon the tablet erected in memory of the women of the South.

Despite threatening rain, a notable crowd assembled in the cemetery for the usual ceremonies incident to the observance of the occasion. Rev. James Power Smith, D. D., chaplain of R. E. Lee Camp, and only surviving member of Stonewall Jackson's staff, opened the exercises with prayer. Lieutenant-Governor J. Taylor Eliason presided, and introduced the speaker, Mr. Powers, who delivered an address worthy the occasion and the long line of distinguished orators who have spoken on this occasion. Music was rendered by Kessnich's Municipal Band.

The march to the cemetery, beginning at Fifth and Franklin Streets, was marked by unusual splendor. Confederate flags hung from many houses along the thoroughfare through which the procession passed, and crowds, lining the sidewalks, gave vent to their feelings with cheer after cheer as the military organizations, the thin line of veterans, and representatives of city and State passed in review.

GOVERNOR STUART IS PROMINENT FIGURE

Marching to the music of the drum and fife corps of the Boy Scouts, Confederate veterans and comrades of those whom the city still honors walked, erect of head and firm of step, from the starting point to the speaker's stand in Hollywood. The fifty intervening years since the first memorial exercises had diminished their ranks, but the unconquerable spirit and unfaltering step had survived the years.

Behind the veterans rode in carriages the members of the Hollywood Memorial Association, some of whom were among those who, fifty years ago, when the city lay in ruins and grim desolation was on every hand, set out to establish a monument which should stand through all the years as a memorial of their love and devotion to the men who lay down their lives for home and freedom.

Leading the parade was a detachment of mounted police, under command of Captain Sewell, and following the representatives of the city rode General J. Thompson Brown, chief marshal, with his staff of veterans. Governor Stuart, nephew of the great cavalry leader who played so prominent a part in the stirring times, with his staff, rode behind the veterans.

HIGH SCHOOL CADETS MARCH LIKE VETERANS

In front of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues' Battalion, the Grays and the Howitzers, Richmond's newest military organization, the John Marshall High School cadets, with but nine months of training behind them, marched with the precision of veterans. The cadets acted as escort to the Granddaughters of the Confederacy, and marched with them to place the wreath on the tablet erected to the memory of the women of the South.

Mr. Powers paid an eloquent tribute to the men and the women of the Confederacy, saying that the memorials and the annual exercises in connection with them served to perpetuate only the good, the strength, the beauty and the chivalry of the South.

"Memory is cleaned," he said, "of the bitterness of the great struggle between the North and the South. It is fast becoming an incident only in the history of the nation, the South standing as the Commonwealth of England, a Cromwell among a long list of Kings. Memory records simply the great historic, burning, philo-sophic fact and the chivalry of them, their beauty and their strength. Our boys and our girls go across the North-South border to marry and live and be content, and those of the North come here and make their homes in the heart of the South."

SPEAKER IN FAVOR OF FEDERAL PENSIONS

Mr. Powers thinks, however, that the Federal government is not treating (Continued on Third Page.)

COLONEL TARGET FOR OPEN KNIFE

Weapon Is Thrown at Roosevelt During Memorial Day Parade.

Former President Urges Preparedness and Declares for Universal Training.

KANSAS CITY, May 30.—An open pocket knife was thrown at Colonel Roosevelt here today as his motor car turned into Twenty-third Street during a Memorial Day parade. The knife struck the rear of the automobile, and was found later in the street.

Colonel Roosevelt was standing bowing in his motor car when the incident occurred. E. C. Shell, a member of the American Legion, who was walking by the side of the car, a part of the escort, suddenly heard something strike the machine. He glanced downward and saw an open pocket knife at his feet. Shell picked it up and handed it to a policeman. The crowd was so dense that he made no effort to make an arrest.

"I think the knife was thrown by a tall man wearing a brown suit and a straw hat that I saw in the crowd when I turned around," said Shell.

According to Shell, the knife had a wooden handle and one blade. Colonel Roosevelt, a night character, said the matter was "an entirely trivial incident," and thought no weight should be attached to it.

Another incident was the arrest in the lobby of the Hotel Muehlbach of a man who said his name was Edward McDaniel and his home was at Tulsa, Okla. He declared he had business with Colonel Roosevelt, and tried to force his way past the police. The police still were holding the man to-night, but no charges had been placed against him.

DECLARES VIGOROUSLY FOR UNIVERSAL TRAINING

Colonel Roosevelt urged preparedness and declared vigorously for universal training, based on universal service, in several speeches made here to-night. He warned his audience that there was peril to all classes in pacifism.

The former President departed from his set speech at Convention Hall long enough to say a facetious word about Mexico, but in his other address he dwelt steadily on national defense. His first message was to a group of children that had gathered to greet him. It was "Prepared." A few minutes later he repeated the sentiment to a street crowd from the lobby of his hotel. At noon, a guest of the Commercial Club, at luncheon, he sounded another appeal.

"It has been said," he declared, "that the West is not interested because it would not suffer from war. I know that this is a lie. I would shrink as from a plague from an American who would say that he does not care what happens to another American."

CONVENTION HALL IS FILLED WITH CHEERING THROG

Convention Hall was filled with a cheering crowd, waving small flags when the Colonel entered. A portion of the hall had been reserved for Civil War veterans, and it was principally to them that Colonel Roosevelt directed his remarks.

"We are told that we enjoy peace with Mexico," he said, in speaking of the republic to the south. "Eighteen years ago we had a war with Spain. The number of Americans killed in Mexico during this peace with Mexico surpassed the number of Americans killed by Spain in the war with Spain, and when this war was through it was through, whereas peace continues to rage with unabated violence along the Mexican border."

Coming to the question of an invasion of American shores by a foreign force, he declared that if an army half the size of that which attacked the Dardanelles should attack this country, America would be at its mercy.

"If such an invasion took place," said he, "against it we would pit an army of ill-trained men—an army of about one-third the size of the invading army, untrained, badly armed and without the necessary artillery, and we would send the young sons of America to be butchered, to make good for the fact that we had not prepared in advance."

COLONEL PAYS CALL ON FORMER GOVERNOR

After his Convention Hall address, Colonel Roosevelt motored to the home of Herbert S. Hadley, former Governor, for a visit. Mr. Hadley was too ill to take his place on the reception committee, and Colonel Roosevelt insisted on calling upon him. It was declared later that the call was purely social. Colonel Roosevelt left to-night for St. Louis.

John McGrath, Colonel Roosevelt's secretary, announced to-night that he would go from St. Louis to-morrow night to Chicago, where he would remain until after the Progressive and Republican conventions. He reiterated that Colonel Roosevelt has no intention now of being in Chicago at that time.

After addresses at St. Louis to-morrow, the former President plans to return to Oyster Bay at once, stopping only at Newark, N. J., where he will speak on Thursday at the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the city's founding.

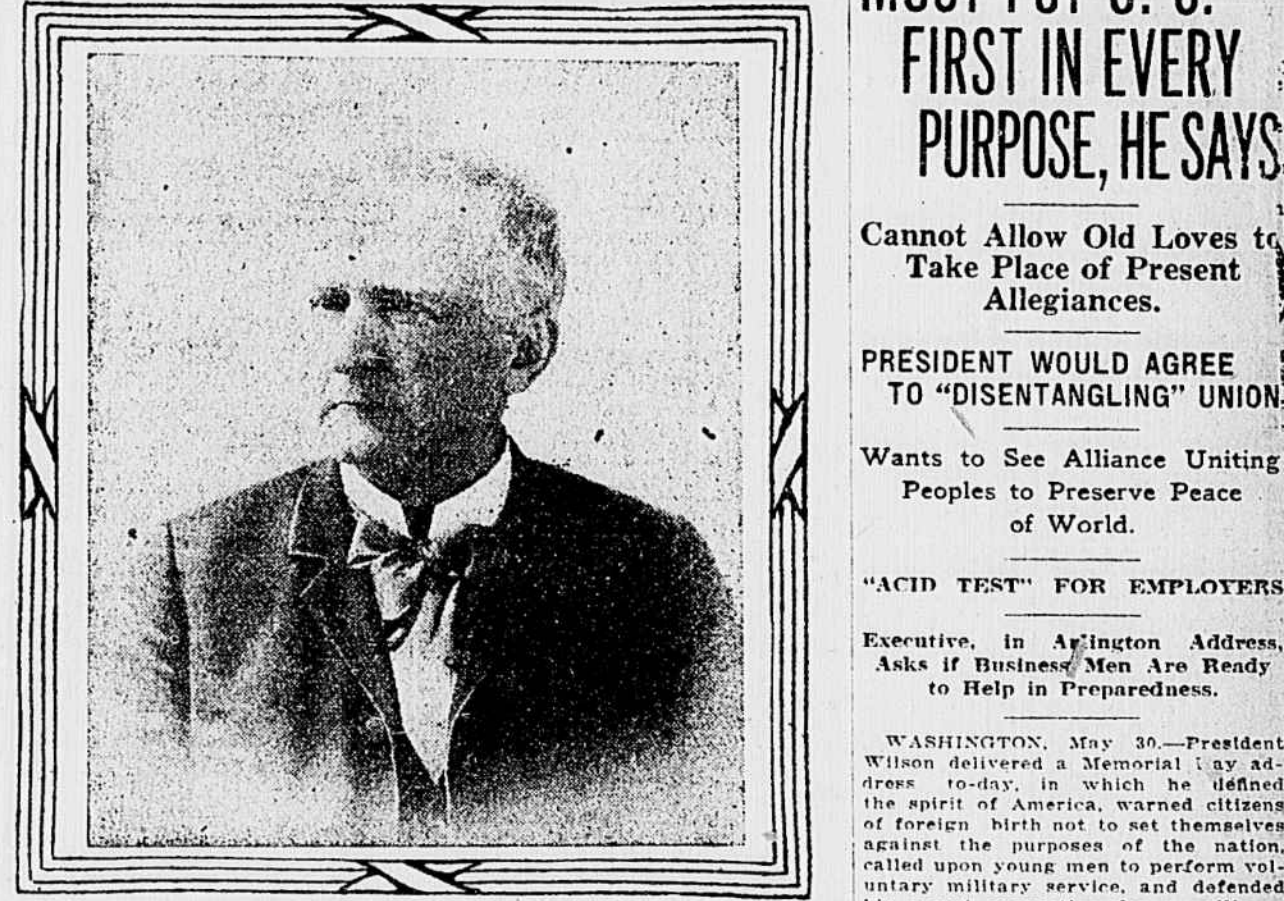
LIEUT. SPRING-RICE KILLED

Younger Brother of British Ambassador to United States Slain in Action.

LONDON, May 30.—Lieutenant-General Spring-Rice, younger brother of the British ambassador to the United States, Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, has been killed in action. He was fifty-two years of age.

WILSON WARNS MEN FROM OTHER LANDS

Heroic Figure of South Passes



COLONEL JOHN S. MOSBY.

Picturesque Leader of Southern Cavalry Dead in Washington

Col. John S. Mosby, Famed in Annals of War Between States, Falls Before Burden of Years.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Colonel John S. Mosby, famous Confederate cavalry leader of the Civil War, died here today, after a long illness. He was a native of Virginia, and was eighty-two years old.

Colonel Mosby was one of the most picturesque figures in the capital, where he had lived for many years after the war. In spite of his advanced age, until a few weeks ago it was his custom to take many walks through part of the downtown section of the city. Age had not bent his figure nor dimmed the keenness of eye that commanded the band that made vivid history in the war, and it was seldom he passed through a crowded street that he was not recognized.

For many years the Confederate leader was employed at the Department of Justice, but he left the service several years ago. A few weeks ago he became ill, and was taken to Garfield Hospital, where he lingered until he died today.

HIS DEATH IS DUE SOLELY TO OLD AGE

Colonel Mosby's death, his physicians said, was due solely to old age, and he was conscious and interested in what was going on about him until an hour before he passed away. He will be buried at Arlington on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, and some survivors of his noted command will be his pallbearers. Honorary pallbearers selected to-night are:

Captain Charles Beattie, of Virginia; Captain Dunnington, of Washington; Captain Samuel Chapman, of Covington, Va.; and James Wittshire. All served in the Confederate cavalry. His death on Memorial Day was affecting to many.

It was said of Mosby that he never took part in veterans' reunions, because, twenty-two years ago, when he attended one of his command at Alexandria, Va., he was so overcome with emotion he was unable to speak.

Colonel Mosby's surviving children are: Mrs. Stuart Mosby Coleman, of Rhode Island Avenue, Northwest, who made her home with her father during his declining years; Miss Ada Mosby and Miss Pauline Mosby, of Baltimore, and Beverly C. Mosby, of Spokane, Wash. Two sisters also survive. They are: Miss Blakely Mosby and Mrs. Charles W. Russell, of Washington.

John Singleton Mosby was born at Edgemont, Powhatan County, on December 6, 1832. His father was Alfred D. Mosby, of Amherst County, and his mother was Virginia I. McLaurin, daughter of an Episcopal clergyman. His early life was spent near his birthplace, but he early announced his intention of becoming a lawyer, and entered the University of Virginia.

SHOOTS MAN WHO SLANDERS WOMAN

While a student, young Mosby heard a companion speak compromisingly of a young woman in his presence. He demanded an apology, and shot and seriously wounded the slanderer. For this he was tried and convicted, fined and sentenced to jail. After spending eleven months in prison, he was pardoned by the Governor and restored to liberty. His fine was remitted by the Legislature.

MUST PUT U. S. FIRST IN EVERY PURPOSE, HE SAYS

Cannot Allow Old Loves to Take Place of Present Allegiances.

PRESIDENT WOULD AGREE TO "DISENTANGLING" UNION

Wants to See Alliance Uniting Peoples to Preserve Peace of World.

"ACID TEST" FOR EMPLOYERS

Executive, in Arlington Address, Asks if Business Men Are Ready to Help in Preparedness.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—President Wilson delivered a Memorial Day address to-day, in which he defined the spirit of America, warned citizens of foreign birth not to set themselves against the purposes of the nation, called upon young men to perform voluntary military service, and defended his recent suggestion for an alliance of nations to preserve peace. He spoke at Arlington National Cemetery before an audience made up largely of Civil War veterans, who applauded him vigorously.

"While, President Wilson declared, he had no harshness in his heart for Americans of foreign birth, and expected them still to love the sources of their origin, he added:

"America must come first in every purpose we entertain, and every man must count upon being cast out of our confidence, cast out even of our tolerance, who does not submit to that great ruling principle."

Speaking of America, made up out of all the peoples of the world, as the champion of the rights of mankind, Mr. Wilson said:

"We are ready not only to cooperate, but we are ready to fight against any aggression, whether from within or without. But we must guard ourselves against any sort of aggression which would be unworthy of America. We are ready to fight for our rights, when those rights are coincident with the rights of man and humanity."

The President reiterated his suggestion before the League to Enforce Peace last week that the United States be ready to become a party in the alliance for the guarantee of "public peace" against selfish aggression. Of published criticisms reminding him that George Washington warned the nation against "entangling alliances," he said:

"I shall never myself consent to an entangling alliance, but would gladly assent to a disentangling alliance, an alliance which would disentangle the peoples of the world from combinations in which they seek to throw separate and private interests and advance the people of the world upon a basis of common right and justice."

INTERROGATION POINT FOR BUSINESS MEN

Universal training and preparedness were possible, Mr. Wilson declared, only if the man of suitable strength and age will volunteer. He said the "acid test" was about to be applied to business men to see whether they would allow their employees to volunteer. He said the army reorganization bill now before him bristled with that interrogation point, which, he warned all the business men of the country, was staring him in the face.

The President said he was for "universal voluntary training," but that "America does not wish anything but the complete devotion of the spirit of America." He added that the people of the nation were watching each other, and that a great many men, even when they did not want to, were going to stand up and say, "Here."

"Whenever I seek to interpret the spirit of an occasion like this, I am led to reflect upon the seas of memory. We are here to-day to recall a period of our history which in one sense is so remote that we no longer seem to keep the vital threads of it in our consciousness, and yet is so near that men who played the part of us, still are here to receive the homage of our respect and our honor. They belong to an age which is past, to a period the vital questions of which no longer vex the nation, to a period of which it may be said that certain things which have been questionable in the affairs of the United States were once fought out, settled, disposed of, put behind us, and in the course of time, have almost been forgotten."

There was a singularly complete work that was carried by the process of blood, and it was at the time of Civil War, and it is singular how settlement has ruled our spirits. It was made. I see in this very bond, these men who fought in the Confederate ranks. I see them part in these exercises in the spirit of sincere patriotism that those who fought on the side of the Union, and I reflect how singular how handsome a thing it would be to have such a thing as this should be so completely that the spirit of America prevail over the spirit of the all-prevailing and